PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF CO-PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF CO-lumbia.—The annual teachers' meetings will be held on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, as fol-lows: Fifth division, at the Corcoran school, 10 a.m.; first division, at the Pennison school, 10 a.m.; seventh division, at the Franklin school, 10:30 a.m.; second division, at the Seaton school, 11 a.m.; skyth division, at the Seaton school, 11:30 a.m.; third division, at the Wallach school, 1:30 p.m.; eighth division, at the Tyler school, 2 p.m.; fourth division, at the Jefferson school, 3 p.m.; ninth division, at the Sumner school, 3 p.m.; tenth and eleventh divisions, at the High school, 4:30 p.m.

Cards of admission to grades below the High school will be issued at all the school buildings on Friday and Saturday, September 18 and 19, from 8 to 10 a.m., and from 4 to 6 p.m., each day. The principals of the high schools may be found in their respective schools at the time named

above.

Parents or guardians are requested to apply at the nearest school building for tickets or for information. J. G. FALCK, Secretary,

A FAMILY LEAVING THE CITY ARE DESIROUS of disposing of all their household furniture and utensils; all in perfect condition; the furniture was made to order; will be sold cheap. Apply at 327 6th st. s.e. House and ground for sale. ORNAMENTAL WROUGHT IRON RAILINGS, Grilles, Gates, Hinges and Escutcheons, Window Guards, etc. Protect your property. No charge for sketches and estimates. Wrought Iron Gas Fixtures, Andirons, Fenders, etc., etc. J. H CORNING, Tile Shop, 520-522 13th st. fe15

DR. N. WILLIS POMEROY Announces the removal of his Dental Office To 1114 G st. n.w.

Rochdale Members.

take notice. I am giving 50 cents per ton dis-cent of present coal exchange prices and \$1.00 per cord off wood. JOHN KENNEDY, Contractor for Rochdale Society, offices 1335 F st. n.w.; 707 G st. n.w.; main yard, 4th and F sts. n.e.; mill and depot, South Capitol and K sts. se12-7t* DENTISTRY DONE ON WEEKLY AND MONTHLY T. W. STUBBLEFIELD, D.D.S., Mertz bldg., 11th and F sts.

A CORDIAL "WELCOME HOME" IS EXTENDED TO ALL OUR RETURNING FRIENDS AND PATRONS.

It is our desire this coming winter to extend the sale of our ice among those who have hitherto not given it a trial. All we ask is a trial. A cordial and earnest invitation is extended to every one interested in securing the very best ice for every home use to visit our works, and there see every process employed in the production of "HYGIENIC ICE"—the only ice so made of pure spring water in this city. Every intelligent person who has thus visited our works has invariably preferred "Hygienic Ice" to any other. For this reason YOU are thus invited. The works are at 15th and E sts. n.e.-3 squares

from the eastern terminus of the Columbia cable railway and 4 squares from the Metropolitan. THE HYGIENIC ICE CO., Office 1423 F st. n.w. THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE FIRM OF

Acker & Kenner, composed of Albert E. Acker and Harry W. Kenner, doing a drug business at 1429 Pa. ave. n.w., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Albert E. Acker will continue the business at the old stand, and is authorized to settle up all the transactions of the late firm. se12-3w

HAVE YOU VISITED CLEVELAND PARK?

Office, 610 14th st. BICYCLING

the standard of the world for wheels. The greatness of the Columbia is evidenced by the fact that other

makers strive to make their wheels "just as good." POPE MFG. CO. J. Hart Brittain, Manager, 452 Pa. fe4-tf It's a Matter of Business With us to have EVERYTHING any Office, any Business House, any Library would require in the STATIONERY line. Ask for what you will-there's no fear of disappointment. We charge nothing extra for this. Prices here are always a bit lower than you'll find elsewhere.

Easton & Rupp, 421 11th St., Popular-Priced Stationer Push Your Business—

-by sending out to your customers a "per-sonal typewritten letter" by our patent pro-cess. The only process which really imitates typewriting. Lots of Washington's smartest business men have found it effective advertis-ing. Why not you, too? Call and see us about it.

Byron S.Adams, 512 11th st.

Cash For Paints?

In the first place, Mr. Painter, you pay higher prices when you buy on credit. Then to realize a fair profit on your work you must charge more for it. Consequently you're frequently underquoted by other painters. You need fear no competition if you pay our special cash prices for paints. Best qualities for less than the cost of common.

Chas. E. Hodgkin, 913 7th.
Paints, Olls, Varnishes, Glass, etc. se17-161

Bring Us Your Designs for household or office Furniture, Mantels or other fine Cabinet Work and our expert cab-inet makers will carry out ideas to the letter. Every production that leaves our shop is perfect in every detail of workmanship and finish. Reasonable charges.

T. W. Smith's Lumber Yd., IST ST. AND IND. AVE. N.W. 5y27-2m,12 The grand medicinal qualities contained in Tharp's Old Reliable

"Berkeley" have made it the best whisky in the world. Best for the sick room—best as a stimulant, \$1 qt.

JAS. THARP, 812 F ST. se16-

J. T. Given Sons

Wish to announce to their patrons and the public generally that they still continue in the Wood and Coal business at No. 430 10th st. n.w. (opposition old office, No. 425 10th), notwithstanding all reports to the contrary. Prompt service and best quality guaranteed. Telephone 1711. se12-6t Not "Auction Bicycles." BUT BICYCLES AT AUCTION PRICES.

We have in stock some twenty-five or thirty men's \$65 Bicycles, 1806 patterns, new every way, and fully up-to-date in all respects, that we are going to sell at the low price of THIRTY DOLLARS CASH. Fitted with either G. & J. or M. & W. "Quick

Repair" tires, and fully uaranteed by the makers. Bear in mind, these are not RAMBLERS, though we have a very few slightly used Ladies' Ramblers, '95 and '96 patterns, recently overhauled and refinished, which we can give you bargains on. As said above, there are not many them, and the early buyer gets the bargain. Take a glance at the \$30 Bicycles in our win dow at 1325 14th n.w. se4-1f28 GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.

The Independent Ice Co.'s

reliow wegons deliver pure Kennebec Ice to all parts of the city and Mt. Pleasant-daily. Prompt service. Reasonable rates.

OFFICES, 910 Pa. ave.-3108 Water st. Telephone 591-2.

Will Filed. The will of the late Mary Merchant, dated August 15, 1898, and appointing Sarah R. Lawton executrix, was filed today. Onethird of the estate is bequeathed to Mary A. Merchant of Manchester, N. H., a niece of the testatrix, and the remaining two-thirds are to be equally divided among Mrs. James Lyons of Annapolis, Md.; Mrs. James Luskey of Georgetown, Bessie S., Sarah R. and Eva J. Lawton, Jane Bradley, Sarah E. Lawton, Mrs. Bernard Miller of this city. Patrick Keane of Manchester, N. H.; John and Thomas Keane of Fairgreene, Ireland. and Mrs. Edward Cunningham of Napier.

For Divorce. Emma T. Barnett today, through Attorney Alexander Wolf, applied for divorce from George A. Barnett, who is said to be a government employe. The papers in the case were withheld from publication, but it is understood that Mrs. Barnett charges her husband with infidelity.

NATIONAL BANKS

Controller Eckels Talks of Their Present Condition.

FACTS FROM THE PANIC OF 1893

Particular Localities That Were Most Affected Then.

INTERESTING FIGURES

From reports received at the Treasury Cepartment there seems to be general apprehension throughout the country as to the condition of the banks and banking institutions. Ever since the New York clearing house committee announced two weeks ago that in the event of an emergency clearing house certificates would be issued to relieve the money stringency in that center, followed by the failure of the largest national bank in Helena, Mont., with liabilities aggregating \$3,000,000, and followed immediately thereafter by the failure of three national banks in New Orleans, with deposits aggregating \$1,500,000, as well as smaller banks in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and other states, there has been a tendency on the part of the public to withdraw deposits and lock capital up. And despite the fact that the situation has assumed a rather alarming phase, Controller Eckels believes that by judicious management on the part of the bankers there is no need for fear with regard to the national banks of the country. In answer to an interrogatory from a Star reporter with relation to the condition of the national banks he said: banks he said:

"The national banks of the country are in a very good condition. The experience of 1893 is still fresh in the minds of the bankers, and as a result the reserve is far above the average. After the panic of 1836 had spent its force the national banks of the country held on hand more ready cash than at any time in the history of these institutions. And this reserve has been maintained very largely from that time to the present. This is forcibly illustrated by the figures covering the period from December, 1802, to October 2, 1804. Immediately before the great panic of 1803, the specie held by the national banks on December 0.1802, where the property of 1802, the specie held by the national banks on December 0.1802, where the property of the prope December 9, 1893, amounted to \$209,896,260, which was gradually decreased to \$186,761,-173 on July 12, 1893. This was when the panie of that year was at its height and banks were failing all over the country. But from that date there was a decided change in the amount of the specie held by ed in Wisconsin, with a total capital stock the national banks. Instead of a further of 3625,000, all of which resumed business, decrease there was a gradual increase until May 4, 1894, it amounted to \$250,041,923, decreasing thereafter to \$250,670,653 and further to \$237,250,654 on October 2, 1894.

"The same condition existed with relation to the legal tender notes and United States certificates of deposit therefor, which, on July 2, 1893—when the panic of that year of suspensions as in Missouri but the gard of suspensions and the suspensions are suspensions as in the suspension of suspensions are suspensions. further to \$237,250,654 on October 2, 1894.
"The same condition existed with relation to the legal tender notes and United States certificates of deposit therefor, which, on July 2, 1803—when the panic of that year was at its height—had decreased to \$102,-485,677, increased thereafter until the sum

Banks in Good Condition.

"It is interesting to note that the law ful money reserve in bank, which had reached its lowest point, \$89,244,850, on July 12, 1893, steadily increased thereafter July 12, 1893, steadily increased thereafter until May 4, 1894, the amount of it was \$452,103,214. It then decreased to \$438,931,970 on July 18, 1894, and further to \$402,894,682 on October 2, 1894, such decrease in cash resources between May 4, 1894, and October 2, 1894, being accounted for by the marked increase in the time. for by the marked increase in the item of loan and discount, during the same period, due to the gradual revival of business between the two dates named, but more particularly between July 18, 1894, and October 2, 1894.

of these items amounted on May 4, 1893.

and further to \$165,644,028 on October 2,

"In the year 1895 there was a decided derease in the specie and legal tender notes held by national banks, owing to loans and discounts. The specie held by the banks on October 2, 1894, which amounted to \$237,250,654, decreased until September 895, when it amounted to only \$196,237,311 the smallest amount held at any reported date since July 12, 1893, when the amount was \$186,761,173. Since that time it has gradually increased, until it now amounts to about \$230,000,000.

to about \$230,000,000.

"A like decrease also occurred in the amount of legal tender notes and United States certificates of deposit held by national banks during the same period. On October 12, 1894, the legal tender and United States certificates of deposit aggregated \$165,644,023, but by September, 1895, they had decreased to \$143,365,685. In other words, the lawful money reserve held by words, the lawful money reserve held by the national banks, composed of specie, legal tender notes and United States cer-tificates of deposit for legal tender notes, which on October 2, 1894, was \$402,894,682, decreased until on September 28, 1894, it amounted to only \$340,102,996, the smallest amount of lawful money reserve held since July 12, 1893, when it amounted to \$389,-254,850. Since September, 1895, the banks have been calling in their loans, until the reserve today is approximately \$400,000,000. Thus it will be seen that the national banks of the country are carrying more

Effect in Particular Localities. "In the event of a panic, are the banks of any particular locality likely to be the most seriously affected?" asked the re-

than the usual amount of eash.'

porter. "Yes. Experience has taught us that i the more newly settled sections of the country, where speculation in undeveloped industries is freely indulged in, there is more cause for apprehension as to the solvency of the banks. An examination of the suspensions for 1893 shows that of the 158 national bank associations suspending. only three were in the middle Atlantic states, two in New York and one in Pennsylvania. In the scuttern states there were thirty-eight suspensions, the capital stock involved aggregating \$8,815,000. Or these thirty-eight suspensions, however, nineteen banks, with a total capital stock of \$5,630,000, resumed business. Of the thirty-eight suspensions in the southern states, twelve occurred in Texas, six in Kentucky and the same number in Ten nessee. The total capital stock of those in Kentucky was \$3,200,000, and of those in Tennessee \$2,750,000. In Kentucky all the banks that suspended, except one, with a capital stock of \$50,000, were permitted to resume business. Two of the banks in Tennessee, with a total capital stock of \$2,000,000, resumed business, and four were placed in the hands of receivers. Four placed in the mands of receivers. Four banks in Georgia suspended and the same number in Alabama, with a total capital stock of \$675,000 and \$550,000, respectively. Of these, one bank in Georgia, with a capital stock of \$400,000, resumed business. Two banks in North Carolina suspended with a total capital stock of \$300,000, both of which were able to resume business; bu the two which suspended in Florida, with a total capital stock of \$200,000, required the appointment of receivers, as did also the one in Mississippi, which had a capital stock of \$60,000, and the one in Arkansas,

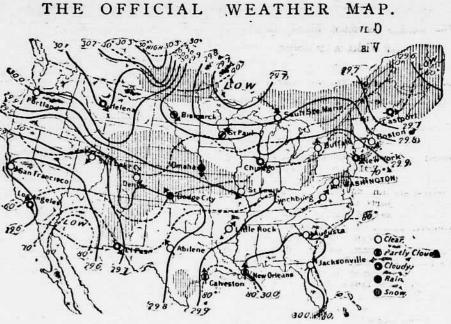
with a capital stock of \$500,000." In the Western States. "The western states furnished 49 suspensions, with an aggregate capital stock of \$10,125,000. Of these 31 resumed business. 17 failed, and one was placed in charge of an examiner pending resumption or the appointment of a receiver. The capital stock of the banks which resumed, aggregated \$6,275,000, and of those which falled, \$3,756,000. The greatest number of suspentons which occurred in this section was in Kansas, namely 8, although the capital stock involved, \$880,000, was less than that of the banks in four other states. Four of the banks in Kansas, with a total capital stock of \$480,000, resumed, and three, with a capital stock of \$300,000, failed. Of the 7 banks in Indiana which suspended, 4,

WATCHES, KNIVES, RAZORS, PICTURES, PIPES and other valuable articles in exchange for coupons with MAIL POUCH TOBACCO.

(Sold by all dealers.) One coupon in each 8 contains

MAIL POUCH TOBACCO.

(Sold by all dealers.) One coupon in each 5-cent (2-ounce) package. COUPONS EXPLAIN HOW TO SECURE THE ABOVE. Packages (now on sale) containing no coupons will be accepted as coupons—2-oz." empty bag as one coupon. Send for illustrated catalogue giving complete list and description of all articles, also tells how to get them. THE BLOCH BROS. TOBACCO CO., Wheeling, W. V. furniture sale.—Advt.



EXPLANATORY NOTE: Observations taken at 8 a.m., 75th meridian time. Solid lines are isohars, or lines of equal air pressure, drawn for each tenth of an inch. Dotted lines are isotherms, or lines of equal temperature, drawn for each ten degrees. Shaded areas are regions where rain or snow has fallen during preceding twelve hours. The words "High" and "Low" show location of areas of high and low barometer. Small arrows fly with the wind.

GENERALLY FAIR.

Today and Tomorrow. District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia, generally fair; variable

The pressure is low from Lake Superior to Newfoundland and from Texas to the south Pacific coast; it is high in the east gulf and the high area, which was north of Idaho, has moved to the north of Montana, increasing in magnitude.

Generally fair weather will prevail in the Atlantic states.

The following heavy precipitation (in

tions.
The temperature has fallen in the lake egions and remained nearly stationary inches) was reported:
During the past twenty-four hours—Halifax, 1.82; Concordia, 1.06. with a total capital stock of \$450,000 re-

sumed, and 3, with a total capital stock of \$550,000, were placed in the hands of re-ceivers. In Iowa, six banks suspended, with a total capital stock of \$575,000, of which number but one failed with a capital stock of \$50,000. The same number of banks in Nebraska suspended, three of which, with a total capital stock of \$350,000, resumed business, and receivers were appointed for the remaining three, the total capital stock of which was \$450,000. Five banks suspendof suspensions as in Missouri, but the car or suspensions as in Missouri, but the capital stock involved aggregated only \$215,-000. But one of these banks resumed, the capital stock of which was \$65,000. The fewest suspensions which occurred in any state in this division was in Ohlo, there be-Ing but two, the aggregate capital stock of which was \$180,000. One of these banks, with a capital stock of \$80,000, resumed

On the Pacific Coast

business and the other failed.

"Sixty-six banks suspended in the Pacific states and territories, being nearly 42 per cent of the total suspensions which occurred, and represent capital stock amounting to 35 per cent of the total capital involved. Of these thirty banks, with a capital stock of \$6,300,000 were solvent and resumed business; twenty-five, with a capital stock of \$3,250,000, were placed in the hands and five, with a total capital of \$1,000,000, in charge of examiners pending resumption. The greatest number of suspensions was in Colorado, involving the largest amount of capital stock of suspe ed banks of any state in the Union, the ed backs of any state in the Union, the number being sixteen, and the capital \$3,000,000. All of the banks resumed, except two, the capital stock of which was \$300,000. The second greatest number of suspensions occurred in the state of Washington—fourteen banks, with an aggregate capital stock of \$1.735,000. capital stock of \$1,735,000. Of this number four, with a capital stock of \$125,000, resumed; three, with a capital stock of \$510,-000, were placed in charge of examiners pending resumption, and seven failed. The suspensions in Montana numbered ten and their capital stock amounted to \$1,875,000 of these two, with a capital stock of \$300. 000, resumed, and seven, with a capital stock of \$1,075,000, were placed in the harge of receivers. Six suspensions oc-California, the aggregate stock represented being \$300,000 and \$1,200,000, respectively. There was but one failure in each state, the capital stock in the case of the Oregon bank being \$100,000, and that of the Cali-

three in North Dakota and three in South Dakota. The three banks in Utah, with a capital stock aggregating \$250,000, resumed business, while the three in North Dakota, with a total capital stock of \$400,000, failed. Two of the banks in South Dakota, with a total capital stock of \$100,000, were placed in the hands of receivers, and one, with a capital stock of \$125,000, resumed. Two suspensions occurred in Wyoming, and the same number in New Mexico. One bank in Wyoming, with a capital stock of \$200,000, resumed, and one, the capital stock of which was \$50,000, failed. Of the banks in New Mexico, one, with a capital stock of \$175,000, failed, and the other, with a capital stock of \$50,000, was placed in the hands of an examiner pending resumption or the appointment of a receiver. The only other suspension in this geographical di-vision occurred in Oklahoma, being that of a bank with a capital stock of \$50,000, which, being solvent, resumed.
"This is the record for 1893, and where failures were most pronounced in that year they are most liable to occur again in the event of a money scare.'

as Yet.
Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

\$18 Oak Cheval Dressers \$9 at Moses'

Two Tomachu Indians and two Mexican customs employes were killed in an attack which Indians made on the custom house

The Kind of Wenther Predicted for Forecast till 8 p.m. Saturday-For the

Weather conditions and general forecast Rain has fallen in a strip about 400 miles wide from the middle Rocky mountain slope to the Atlantic and in the lake re-

Full of Bright, Entertaining and In-

"There were three suspensions in Utah

THE DYNAMITE OUTRAGE.

No Clue to the Falls Church Affair

FALLS CHURCH, September 18, 1896. The wreck of Mr. J. W. Brown's store by dynamiters Thursday morning continues to be the chief topic of conversation and interest here, and various theories are advanced as to the motives of the parties committing the outrage and their identity. The idea that the parties were the Kenney brothers, who were recently convicted here of vagrancy by Justice Riley, and that they have been released from jail by the county judge, is exploded by the fact that the parties referred to are still confined in the county jail serving out their sentence. The most plausible theory and the one entertained by many here, is that it is the work of individuals living here and familiar with the store and the business of the proprietor. Nothing is known here of any recent attempt to burglarize the store, and it could not have been the work of any personal enemy of Mr. Brown, because he has none. There was talk of the mayor calling the town council in special meeting to take some official action in regard to the matter, but this has not yet been done. The reward of \$500 offered by Mr. H. L. Turner has stimulated a number of parties to interest them-selves in hunting for the parties and every possible clue is being closely followed up.

An interview with the conductor of the early morning train that day, who was reported as having seen two men walking rapidly along the railroad tracks toward Alexandria, failed to confirm the rumor. Several detectives from the city are here working up the case and local officials ar hard at work, but all of them are very reticent, and if they have any reliable clues they are wisely keeping their own counsel.

A Star reporter has interviewed a number of persons who were reported as having information, but nothing reliable could be

Condition of the Water.

Temperature and condition of water at 8 a.m.: Great Falls, temperature, 76; condition, 36. Receiving reservoir, temperature, 77; condition at north connection, 36; condition. 36. tion at south connection, 36. Distributing reservoir, temperature, 77; condition at influent gate house, 36; effluent gate house, Tide Table.

Today-Low tide, 11:37 a.m. High tide, 4:51 a.m. and 5:34 p.m. 131 a.m. and 5:34 p.m.

Tomorrow—Low tide, θ:01 a.m. and 12:25 p.m. High tide, 5:46 a.m. and 6:21 p.m. The Sun and Moon.

Sun rises, 5:44. Sets, 6:03. Moon sets The City Lights. All gas lamps are lighted tonight by 6:56

p.m. Extinguishing is begun at 5:00 a.m. Public arc lamps are lighted at 7:11 p.m. and extinguished at 4:54 a.m. Range of the Thermometer. The following were the readings of the thermometer at the weather bureau today: 8 a.m., 73; 2 p.m., 81; maximum, 83; min-

SATURDAY'S STAR.

teresting Rending Matter. Some of the features of the enlarged issue of The Star tomorrow will be as fol-HORSES OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

(Illustrated.) How they are selected and then trained

for the duties which demand promptness and reliability. Chief Parris gives his views on the subject. AN HISTORIC CAPITAL. (Illustrated.)

A visit to the ancient town of Williamsburg, Va., and some account of its quaint and historic features. OLD ROBERTSON RANCH. (Illustrated.) A typical story of wild west life, told by

Charles B. Lewis. NEW GOLD CAMP. (Illustrated.)

A visit to the celebrated Mercur mining region of Utah, and some account of the rich gold deposits.

THE HOUSE OF FEAR. (Illustrated.) A tale of the supernatural, by Howard Markle Hoke, describing the powers possessed by an oriental tallsman.

PROPERTY BY WILL. A chat with the register of wills in regard to probating the last testaments of deceased persons, and other facts which are of interest.

JACKETS AND CAPES. What the styles for the autumn provide

for the women. The new "Venus waist" and what it is. SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

The precedent established in this country

by practically banishing the rod from schools is not generally followed in Europe. PLAYING WITH FIRE.

A dialogue, the scene of which is laid in a parlor after the theater.

NOTES OF FASHIONS.

The loose coat is said to be stylish, but not artistic. New hats and how they look.

BICYCLE AND OTHER SPORTS. In addition to the news and gossip of the cycle clubs, ample space will be given to matters relating to the various departments of outdoor and indoor sports.

HOW IT WAS WRITTEN.

Interesting information about Washington's farewell address, which was first published one hundred years ago to-

ADULTERATED VINEGAR. Dealers Charged With Selling Such

to Customers. The District authorities have instituted a crusade against the local dealers who, it is Vinegar is the first commodity to receive

attention, and, on complaint of District Chemist Hird, warrants were last evening and today sworn out against a large number of grocers. The specific charge as set forth in the warrants is: "Selling an article of food, to wit, vinegar, not of the nature, substance and quality demarded by the purchaser." The dealers against whom warrants have been issued are: James D. Donnelly, 821 14th street northwest; Ella E. Mitchell,

320 4th street northwest; Elax E. Mitchell, field, 722 4th street northwest; Edward Hogan, 601 New York avenue; William L. Streets northwest; William L. Hammersley, 523 24 street northwest; John W. Coon, 24 and F streets northwest; John W. Coon, 24 and F streets northwest; S. E. Shane, 818 9th street northwest; Charles A. Langley, 922 10th street northwest; George N. Dorsey, 10th and I streets northwest; William T. Ashby, 300 E street northwest; William A. Young, 824 12th street northwest; William A. Young, 824 12th street northwest; Leroy Lusby, 1209 H street northwest; Leroy Horton and Roy I. With \$44.

"Let us see what would happen in the event of the success of the nominees of the Chicago convention. Our gold would leave us or be hoarded—that is certain—a contraction of \$600,000,000. The remainder of our money would shrink in purchasing pawer equal to the difference between the par value of the dollar and the bullion would have iess than \$0 per capita in circulation of actual money where we now have \$22. Lusby, 1209 H street northwest; Morris E. Horton and Roy L. Horton, 3d and F Horton and Roy L. Horton, 3d and F streets northwest; Edward E. Luke, 446 H streets northwest; Edward E. Luke, 446 H street northwest; Jacob Riehl, 501 H street northwest; Burford L. Osborne, 1st and D streets northwest; J. Hall Semmes, 740 12th street northwest; Middleton G. German and Charles H. German, 1018 I street northwest; John Holmes and Louis Holmes, 1st and E streets northwest; Frank P. Daley, 2d, and E streets northwest; Isaac H. 2d and F streets northwest; Isaac H. Ruecker and Benjamin L. Ruecker, 311 2d street northwest, and John Brown, 610 2d street northwest

The cases were called in the Police Court today, but hearing was postponed until Thursday next.

For Meat Also. The health office has not only instituted criminal proceedings against the alleged dealers in adulterated vinegar, but against certain meat dealers as well. Late this afternoon warrants charging that the accused "did then and there sell and expose for sale certain meat which was unsound, unwholesome and unfit for food" were se-cured for the arrest of the following: Wm. Jenkins, from a wagon on L street; John H. Cox, 1620 New Jersey avenue; Harry Avery, 12 to 14 Wholesale row, Center Mar-ket; David O. Connell, 228 E street south-west; Edward M. Wyncoop, 1413 Columbia street northwest, and A. Dennison Gaegler, Center Market.

The charges are brought by Inspector J. R. Mothershead and W. H. H. Hoover Robert Bankett is the complainant against Francis Seymour, for the arrest of whom a warrant has been issued for selling un wholesome fowls.

The penalty for selling or exposing for sale unwholesome meat is not less than \$5 or more than \$25 for every offense.

CULLOM ON SILVER

Free Coinage, He Says, Would Cause Lower Wages.

ADDRESS DELIVERED AT CANTON, OHIO

Formal Opening of the Campaign at McKinley's Home.

CROWDS FROM THE COUNTY

CANTON, Ohio, September 18.-Canton was up late last night, looking over her wardrobe and selecting the brightest and best. Canton was up early this morning, and robed in raiment gorgeous and elabor-

The formal opening of the campaign in the home city of the republican cominee was to occur today, and that Canton might appear at her best and do herself and her guests credit was the occasion of all the hustle and hurry. Streets were strung with streamers and banners and flags; arches with welcoming mottoes spanned prominent thoroughfares; buildings, public and private, were draped with flags and bunting; portraits of McKinley and Hobart were displayed in thousands of windows. Nature lent her assistance to the demonstration with a day bright and sunshiny, but cool enough to prevent prostrations or

Advance announcements gave evidence of an enormous crowd, but the morning indications were that expectations would be



Senator Cullom.

exceeded. Many shops and factories close for the entire day. Some of the business houses opened only for a few hours of early morning trade. Others closed at noon. Offices in general did not open, and banks also suspended business for the day after

luncheon hour.
So far as Canton is concerned, it was largely a non-partisan demonstration, peo-ple of all partles uniting in decorations and in giving the day over to the celebration.

Bright and early there came from little Sandy township a club of 200 uniformed men and nearly the whole populace of the township. At the square they met similar parties from other directions in the county. Then came 400 farmers from Carroll county.

Fifty Special Trains. By this time the special trains, of which more than fifty are scheduled, began to arrive, and the delegations from outside the county poured in almost faster than they could be counted.

The notable uniformed delegations present are the Young Men's Tariff Club and the Americas Club of Pittsburg, the Elkins Cadets of Wheeling, the Tippecanoe Club of Cleveland and the Wheelmen's Club from Toledo and Detroit, who left their train at a suburban station and rode into the city in parade order.

At noon the hustle and hurry of parade organization began.

The Parade. The parade moved in four divisions of footmen and with a large contingent of wheelmen and horsemen. Pennsylvania, West Virginia and other states formed the first division, Ohio outside of Starke county the second, Starke county outside of Canton the third and Canton the fourth. Each of the notable delegations was as-

signed a position of honor.

Maj. McKinley, the visiting speakers, the officers of the day and guests of honor rode in open carriages at the head of the parade. A short line of march brought the parade to a monster tent, with accom-modations for 20,000 persons.

Here the first meeting was held, Gov. Bushnell presiding and making a short introductory address. There was music by the combined bands and campaign songs by the Pittsburg Tariff League Quartet and the Aeolian Quartet. Addresses were made by Senators Cullom of Illinois and Thurs-

ton of Nebraska. Senator Cullom's Remarks.

Senator Cullom, after a long discussion of the tariff question, took up the money issue, saying in part:

"Mr. Altgeld and other democratic leaders say the present dollar is a 200-cent dollar, while the dollar before 1873 was a 100cent dollar. In the first place the statement is not correct, but if it were, which would you rather have, a dollar worth 200 or a dollar worth 50 cents? They say nobody ever saw a 50-cent dollar. Nobody ever saw an American dollar in coin that would not circulate anywhere in this counclaimed, have been selling adulterated food. try and in many foreign countries at its

"Suppose it is true that our dollars are 200-cent dollars. How many of these have we in circulation? According to the last treasury statement we have more than \$1,-500,000,000, consisting of gold, silver and paper. One dollar just as good as another, a per capita circulation of nearly \$20, 16 per capita circulation of nearly \$22. If Bryan, Altgeld and their associates are right, then our money in circulation is equal to \$3,000,000,000, or about \$44 per capita. As their platform only calls for \$50 per capita they ought to be satisfied with \$44.

have \$22. "Mr. Bryan says we would, no doubt, have

a panic at first (after the adoption of free coinage). He admits that much. He does not say whether it will be just a little wave which will wet the toes and scare the timorous, or whether it will be a tidal wave which will engulf the nation. "We are not children in experience. We had our fingers burned four years ago, and they are yet sore from the effects of the fire. William J. Bryan told us then that free trade was just what we needed; that

our troubles were all due to the tariff. He now tells us that we must have free silver; that it will be a crime against humanity to longer refuse it; that all mankind has been suffering untold misery since 1873 on ac count of the demonetization of silver. You know better. Will you take his advice again? I do not think you will. Greater Circulation Than Ever.

"There is no use in deceiving ourselves in

dealing with this question. We have more gold and more silver than we ever had before, and altogether more circulating medium than we ever had before, and we have no money that is not at par with gold. which is the recognized money of the commercial world. Let us not run off after moonshine theories pressed upon us by Bryan, Tillman and Altgeld, and men who be honest, but who are urging the people of this country to adopt a policy or try an experiment in defiance of the facts of history and in opposition to the judgment of the wisests friends of silver in the world.

The republican party is for bimetallism. It believes in the use of both gold and silver as money. It believes in the admission of both to the mints of the United States on equal terms as soon as it can be done with

INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOARDING COUNTRY BOARD Page
COUNTRY REAL ESTATE Page
 DEATHS
 Page 7

 DENTISTRY
 Page 4

 EDUCATIONAL
 Page 5
 EXCURSIONS......Page FINANCIAL. Page 3
FOR EXCHANGE Page 4
FOREIGN POSTAL SERVICE Page 5 FOR RENT (Rooms). Page
FOR RENT (Rooms). Page
FOR RENT (Stores). Page
FOR RENT (Miscellaneous). Page
FOR SALE (Bicycles). Page LEGAL NOTICES......Page LOCAL MENTION. Page 12
LOST AND FOUND. Page 4 MARRIAGESPage OCEAN TRAVEL.....Page PERSONAL Page
POTOMAC RIVER BOATS Page

safety and honor. Our party is pledged to it in the St. Louis platform.
"Whenever hard times have come upon the country there have always been men, calling themselves by some party name who tried to ride into power on the misery and discontent of their countrymen. But, thank God, they have always failed and will fail again.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY......Page

UNDERTAKERSPage

WANTED (Help)......Page

WANTED (Houses)......Page

WANTED (Miscellaneous)......Page

WANTED (Rooms)......Page

SUMMER RESORTS......Page

"Four years ago the democratic party was successful on the tariff issue. What followed is familiar to you all-hard times misery and distress such as was never experienced before by the generation. Two years ago the country again turned to the republican party for relief. The great ma-jerity they sent to the House of Represen-tatives was powerless to afford relief. Why? Because the silver trust, led by the Senators from the silver states, was strong enough in the Senate to bind that body hand and foot, and absolutely refused to permit any bill affording more revenue for the support of the government to pass unless it con-tained a free coinage amendment.

They were willing to allow the country

to go to universal bankruptcy, and even revolution itself, to accomplish their ends. It is but a repetition of what was attempted eighteen years ago, under/the leader-ship of some of the men who are now at

silver will as signally fail. The Prediction of Higher Prices. "They tell us we need more money; that an inflation of the currency, such as would follow the free coinage of silver, would result in higher prices for all the products

tion of the free and unlimited coinage of

thing for nothing. "They tell the farmer he will get higher prices for his products with free coinage and they tell the laborer at the same time that he will have more work and higher wages. All history shows that the price of labor is the first to go down and the last to go up. The democrats propose in some mysterious way to suspend the law of sup-ply and demand. There is not the slightest doubt that the unlimited free coinage of wages, and that is what many men who favor free trade and free coinage want.
"One of the dangers of this country

kets of the world, out it would be at the expense of our republican government and of our civilization. When the wage earner s pauperized in this country the power and glory of our government have departed.' In the evening, with brilliant illumina-tions, another parade will be made and another meeting held in the tent. Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania and Congressman Mc Cleary of Minnesota are to be the speakers

To the Editor of The Evening Star:

cise the system itself. Last year my boys used to complain of the fact that their teachers began urging them to write vertically, and that the found it difficult to do. The one in the third grade had begun to make very finely formed letters before he was forced to fol-low the vertical method. Since then his letters have been a coarse scrawl of a back-hand nature. I looked on it as a piece of foolishness. I talked with all th people of my acquaintance who had children in school, and found that they regarded it in the same light I did.

I have yet to meet the first parent in favor of it. I wondered why it was being foisted upon the helpless children and patient parents of Washington, I continued

ing," and I wondered no longer.

Jackson is an Englishman, and Washington is near enough to the Atlantic coast to be swayed by anything that is "English, you knaw.'

to put it in the place of our beautiful Amer-ican letters? It is said that the author of it claims that it is an advantage in legibil-ity, economy of space and speed and hy-glene. Of the four claims, but one can be substantiated, viz., economy of space. There is no doubt that the ordinary individual would save at least two dollars in writing paper and five dollars in postage during a period of fifty years. In order to explode the claim to superior legibility one has on-ly to compare the beautiful letters in a Spencerian copy book with the awkward, straight-backed, angular, perpendicular letters in one of the vertical writing copy

The claim of greater speed by means of vertical writing is farcical.

I have seen a person write sixty-five small n's of the common kind in one minute, and every n was as perfect as if it had been engraved
And that was not a particularly fast rec-

ord, either. One claim remains to be dis-cussed. It is that of hygiene. The directions in Jackson's book are that "the writer should sit straight before the

shoulder and defective vision. My letter is already .ong, and I shall not discuss this at length. I will say that if there is any-

ATTORNEYS ... Page 5
AUCTION SALES ... Page 10 RAILROADS......Page SPECIAL NOTICES Page
STEAM CARPET CLEANING Page

the head of the silver conspiracy. They threatened to 'starve' the government to death unless they were allowed to repeal certain laws which were obnoxious to them. Did the country approve of their action? "The election returns answer the question I believe the effor: of the present conspirators to starve the country into the adop-

of the farm, etc. Such has always been the cry of men who desired to obtain some-

the reduction of wages. It will be a sad day when the wages of the laborer in the United States shall be reduced to the level of those of China, Japan and Mexico. When the time comes, we might control the mar-

Vertical Writing.

In The Star's report of recent school board meetings it appeared that the board had concluded to force the ludicrous vertical writing system upon the helpless school children, but that much heat was developed because the committee on penmanship wanted to adopt the Merrill system, while the committee on text books wanted to adopt the Burdette system, and insisted that the other committee had no jurisdiction. Now, I have heard before of school boards being arrayed into two factions, one favoring the adoption of one kind of text books and the other the adoption of an-

other kind. Whenever such a condition occurs in the school board of any city other than Wash ington, evil-minded (?) persons always suspect that a "deal" is at the bottom of it: but the high character of the members of the board in this city precludes any such thoughts, although where all the text books that are being advocated are equally fool-ish, it is hard to see why the board should

quarrel over them.

What I wish to do, however, is to critito wonder till I bought a copy book enti-tled "Jackson's New Style Vertical Writ-

But, laying sarcasm aside, what is there in this new English method of forming letters that should induce any school board

suppose the claim is that the position required will prevent curvature of the spine, permanent unnatural elevation of the right

at length. I will say that if there is anything in that position which is favorable to health, it did not criginate with the author of vertical writing.

I have before me a text book of Spencerian writing, published in 1882, which says that the pupil may take either the oblique or the front position.

FINANCIAL.

AMUSEMENTS......Page 12 Pennies and Dimes Can Make a Fortune

For the thrifty man, woman or child who will adopt the saving habit. Our Stamp Savings System makes pennies, nickels and dimes useful in maintaining your bank account with us. And starting that account we make easy for you. \$1 is sufficient to begin with, and afterward anywhere from five cents up to five hundred dollars will maintain it. Further knowledge will be gladiy given you if you'll drop in any time

Union Savings Bank, 1222 F St ... ***************

The National Safe Deposit, Savings and Trust

> Company, Of the District of Columbia.

CORNER 15TH ST. AND NEW YORK AVE

Chartered by special act of Congress.

an., 1867, and acts of Oct., 1890, and Feb., 1893 CAPITAL: ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

AFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT.

Rents safes inside burglar-proof vaults at \$5 per annum upward. Securities, jewelry, silverware and valuable of all kinds in owner's package, trunk or case

taken on deposit at moderate cost. SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT. Deposits received from TEN CENTS upward and interest allowed on \$5 and above.

Lorns money on real estate and collateral

security. Sells first-class real estate and

other securities in sums of \$500 and upward.

TRUST DEPARTMENT This company is a legal depository for court and trust funds, and acts as administrator, executor, receiver, assignee, and executes

trusts of all kinds. Wills prepared by
competent attorney in delly attendance.
OFFICERS.
BENJAMIN P. SNYDERPresident
THOMAS HYDE First Vice President
W. RILEY DEEBLESecond Vice President
THOMAS R. JONES Third Vice President
E. FRANCIS RIGGS Treasures
GEORGE HOWARD Assistant Trensurer
ALBERT L. STURTEVANT Secretary
CHARLES E. NYMANAssistant Secretary jel9

YOU CAN SLEEP PEACEFULLY

edge" C per cent first mortgage notes se-cured upon real estate in the District of Columbia, valued by conservative parties. They are absolutely safe and do not fluctuate. We have a supply of such invest-ments on hand which we will sell at par and accrued interest in amounts from \$500 up. Send for our booklet, "Concerning Loans and Investments."

916 F ST. N.W. T. J. Hodgen & Co.,

B. H. Warner & Co.,

STOCKS, COTTON, GRAIN AND I ROVISIONS. Rooms 10 and 11, Corcoran bldg., cor. 15th and 005 7th at. n.w. OFFICES.

BROKERS AND DEALERS.

Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Silsby & Company,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

Office, 613 15th st. n.w., National Metropolitan Brak building.

CORSON & MACARTNEY,
MEMBERS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK
EXCHANGE,
1419 F st., Glover building.
Correspondents of Messrs, Moore & Schley, 80
Broadway,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Bends,
Deposits.
Exchange Bankers and Dealers in Government Bonds.
Deposits. Exchange. Louns.
Railroad Stocks and Bonds and all securities
listed on the exchanges of New York, Philadelphia,
Boston and Baltimore bonght and sold.
A specialty made of investment securities. District bonds and all local Railroad, Gas, Insurance
and Telephone Stock dealt in.
American Bell Telephone Stock bonght and sold.
Je31

C. T. HAVENNER, ROOMS 8 AND 11, ATLANTIC BUILDING Real Estate & Stock Broker

Direct Wires New York and

Chicago.

Commission on Wheat. 1=16. Telephone 453. Je13-21d

W. B. Hibbs & Co., BANKERS. Members New York Stock Exchange,

1421 F Street.

Correspondents of LADENBURG, THALMANN & CO., dec-16a New York. AN ABSOLUTELY SAFE INVESTMENT, AND A handsome profit—a beautiful home at Cleveland Park, Call for a booklet, sell the slant of the letters one has only to the slant of the letters one has only to change the position of the paper under the hand; as, for instance, if one wishes the letters to be upright, move the top of the paper to the right. So far as I am con-

cerned, I think the slant of about sixty de-

grees from the horizontal toward the per-

pendicular is the best, the easiest, the most sensible and the prettiest, and I hope the

school board has not become irretrievably committed to the folly of vertical writing. I further believe that the majority of the parents are with me on this question.

E. C. PALMER.

Opium Polsoning. A young colored girl named Bertha Jones, whose home is at 121 Schott's alley northeast, was taken suddenly ill about noon vesterday, and she was removed to Providence Hospital. The case was diagnosed as opium poisoning, and the girl died from

the effects thereof last evening.

The relatives and friends of the girl claim to have no knowledge of the cause of her illness or of any reasons why she should desire to end her life.

Coroner Hammett stated today that he would order the body removed to the morgue, and would conduct an investiga-tion late this afternoon, to determine

whether or not an inquest will be neces

sary.

Criminal Assault Charged. George Jackson, a small colored boy, was n the Police Court this afternoon, charged with criminally assaulting Corgetta Ve-

garna, a three-year-old Italian girl, Wed-nesday last in Navy place southeast. No

evidence was produced to show that the missed the case. Fusion Probably Pails. The Indiana state committee last night refused the demand of the populists for

seven national electors and withdrawal of Sewall. The populist committee then named a full electoral ticket, and organized by electing a chairman and secretary. This